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THE INFANT'S DREAM.

Oh! cradle me on thy knee, ma'ma,
And sing me the holy strain
That soothi'd me last, as you fondly prest
My glowing cheek to your soft white breast,
For I saw a scene when I slumber'd last
That I fain would see again.

And smile as you then did smile ma'ma,
And weep as you then did weep;
Then fix on me thy glist'ning eye,
And gaze, and gaze, till the tear be dry;
Then rock me gently and sing and sigh,
Till you lull me fast asleep.

And I dream'd a heavenly dream, ma'ma,
While slumb'ring on thy knee,
And liv'd in a land where forms divine
In kingdoms of glory, eternally shine,
And the world I'd give, if the world were mine,
Again that land to see.

I fancied we roam'd in a wood, ma'ma,
And rested us under a bough;
Then near me a butterfly flaunted in pride,
And I chas'd it away thro' the forest wide,
And the night came on, and I lost my guide,
And I knew not what to do.

My heart grew sick with fear, ma'ma,
And I loudly wept for thee;
But a white-rob'd maiden appear'd in the air,
And she flung back the curls of her golden hair,
And she kiss'd me softly ere I was aware,
Saying "Come pretty babe, with me!"

My tears and fears she guil'd, ma'ma,
And she led me far away;
We enter'd the door of the dark, dark tomb;
We pass'd thro' a long, long vault of gloom;
Then open'd our eyes on a land of bloom,
And a sky of endless day.

And heavenly forms were there, ma'ma,
And lovely cherubs bright;
They smil'd when they saw me, but I was amaz'd
And wandering around me I gaz'd and gaz'd;
And songs I heard, and sunny beams blaz'd—
All glorious in the land of light.

But soon came a shining throng, ma'ma,
Of white wing'd babes to me;
Their eyes look'd love, and their sweet lips smil'd,
And they marvell'd to meet with an earth-born child;
And they gloried that I from earth was exil'd,
Saying—"Here, love, blest shalt thou be."

Then I mix'd with the heavenly throng, ma'ma,
With the cherub and seraphim fair;
And saw, as I roam'd the regions of peace,
The spirits which came from this world of distress,
And there was the joy no tongue can express,
For they knew no sorrow there.

Now sing, for I fain would sleep, ma'ma,
And dream as I dream'd before;
For sound was my slumber, and sweet was my rest,
While my spirit in the kingdom of life was a guest—
And the heart that has throbb'd in the climes of the blest
Can love this world no more.

THE GERMAN STUDENT'S STORY.

BY THEODORE S. FAY.

'I have, myself,' said Kreutzer, 'witnessed many duels: but we are not so bloodthirsty, generally speaking, as you moral Americans.—We usually settle these matters, with a sword, a better method, by the way, and more worthy of a soldier, than your cold, murderous pistol-firing. Any poltroon may pull a trigger, but it requires the firm hand and steady eye of a *man* to manage the steel. However, as I was saying, when I was at *Jena* they called each other out as merrily as beaux and belles to a dance. It was but the treading on the toe—the brushing of an elbow—nay, an accidental look that fell on them when they wished not observation—and, the next day, or, by St. Andrew, the next hour, there was a clash of steel, and the stamping of feet on the greensward; and the kindling and flashing of fiery eyes—the lounge and parry, and cut and thrust, till one or both lay stretched at length; a pass through the body—a gash open in the cheek—the skull cleft down, or a hand off, and the blood bubbling gushing forth like a rill of mountain water.—There were more than one of these fellows—devils, I may say—who, when they found among them some strange student, timid & retired, with whose character they were unacquainted, or whose courage they doubted, would pass the hint out of mere sport; brush his sleeve, charge the offence upon him, demand an apology too humble for a hare, and dismiss him from the adventure only with and opened shoulder or day-light throught his body.

'There was among us one fellow, named Mentz, who assumed and wore with impunity the character of head bully. He was foremost in all the deviltry. His pistol was death, and his broadsword cut like the scissors of fate. It was curious to see the fellow fire—one two, three, and good-bye to his antagonist. His friendship was courted by all, for to be his enemy was to lie in a bloodly grave. At length grown fearless of being called to an account, he took pride in insulting strangers, and even women. His appearance was formidable, a great burly giant, with shaggy black hair, huge whiskers and grim mustaches, three inches long twirled under his nose. A sort of beauty he had, too; and among the women—heaven help us—wherever those mustaches showed themselves, every opponent abandoned the ground.

'It was at last really dangerous to have a sweetheart; for, out of pure bravado, Mentz would push forward, make love to the lady, frighten her swain, and either terrify or fascinate herself. Should the doomed lover offer any resistance, he had no more to do but call a surgeon; and happy enough he considered himself if he escaped with the loss of his teeth or an eye. He had killed four men who never injured him, wounded seventeen, and fought twenty duels. He once challenged a whole club, who had black-balled him anonymously, and was pacified only by being re-admitted, though all the members immediately resigned, and the club was broken up.

'At last there came a youth into the University—slender, quiet, and boyish-looking; with a handsome face, though somewhat pale. His demeanor, though generally shy, was noble and self-passessed. He had been but a short time among us, however, before he was set down as a cowardly creature, and prime game for the "devils broke loose," as the gang of Mentz termed themselves. The coy youth shunned all the riots and revels of the University—insited no one, and if his mantle brushed against that of another, apologised so immediately, so gracefully, and so gently, that the devil himself could not have fixed a quarrel upon him. It soon appeared, too, that Gertrude, the lovely daughter of the Baron de Saale—the toast of all the country—on whom the most of us gazed, as on something quite above us—it soon appeared that the girl loved this youthful stranger. Now Mentz had singled out Gertrude for himself, and avowed his preference publicly.

'Arnold, for thus was the new student called, was rarely, if ever tempted to our feasts; but once he came, unexpectedly, on a casual invitation. To the great surprise of the company, Mentz himself was there, and seated himself unabashed at that table, though an unbidden guest. The strongest curiosity at once arose to witness the result, for Mentz had sworn that he would compel Arnold, on their first meeting, to beg pardon on his knees for the audacity of having addressed his mistress. It had not appeared that Arnold knew any thing of Mentz's character, for he sat cheerfully and gaily at the board, with so much the manners of a high-born gentleman, that every one at once admitted his goodness, his grace and his beauty, and regretted the abyss an the brink of which he unconsciously stood.

"What ho!" at length shouted Mentz, as the evening had a little advanced, and the wine began to mount; "a toast! come, drink it, all; and he who refuses is a poltroon and a coward! I quaff this goblet—full to the brim—to the health and happiness of Gertrude de Saale, the fairest of the fair! Who says he knows a fairer, is a black liar, and I will write the name on his forehead with a red hot brand."

'Every goblet was emptied, but one, which stood untasted—untouched. On perceiving this, the ruffian leaned forward, fixed his eyes on the cup, struck his brawny hand fiercely on the table, which returned a thundering crash and rattle, and then repeated in a voice husky with rage:

"There is a cup full, by St. Anthony! I will make the owner swallow its measure of molten lead, if it remain thus one instant longer."

"Drink it, Arnold—drink it, boy; keep thy hand out of useless broils," whispered a student near him, rather advanced in age.

"Drink, friend!" muttered another dryly, "or he will not be slow in doing the threat, I promise thee."

"Empty the cup, man!" cried a third; "never frown and turn pale, or thy young hand will be lower than thy feet ere to-morrow's sunset."

"It is Mentz, the duelist," said a fourth. "Dost thou not know his wonderous skill? He will kill thee as thou wert a deer, if you oppose him in his wine. He is more merciless than the wild boar. Drink, man, drink!"

'During this interesting scene, the youth had remained motionless, cool and silent. A slight pallour, but evidently more of indignation than fear, came over his handsome features, and his eyes dilated with emotion resting full and firm upon Mentz.

"By the mass, gentlemen!" he said at length, "I am a stranger here, and ignorant of the manners, prevalent in Univesities: but if yonder person be *sane*, and this no joke"

"Joke!" thundered Mentz, foaming at the

"I must tell you that I come from a part of the country where we neither give nor take such jokes, or such insults."

"Hast thou taken leave of thy friends?"—said Mentz, partly hushed by astonishment; "art thou tired of life, that thou hurriest on blindly to a bloody pillow! Boy! drink, as I've told thee, to Gertrude, fairest of the fair!" and his huge round eyes opened, like those of a bull, upon a daring victim.

"That Gertrude de Saale is fair and lovely," cried the youth, rising, "may not be denied by me. But, I demand by what mischance I find her name this night common at a board of rioters and polluted by the lips of a drunkard and a ruffian?"

"By the bones of my farther," said Mentz in a tone of deep and deadly anger, which had ere then appalled many a stout heart—"by the bones of my father, thou hastenest to thy doom, and thy blood be upon thy own head. But," said he, observing that the youth, instead of cowering, bore himself more loftily, "what folly is this! Drink, lad, drink! and I hurt thee not! I love thy gallant bearing, and my game is not such as thou."

'He added this in a wavering manner which had never been witnessed in him, for never before had he been opposed so calmly and so fiercely; and, for a moment, he quailed beneath the fiery glances darted at him from one whom he supposed meeker than the dove.—But, ashamed of his transient fear, he added:

"Come to me, poor child! Bring with thee thy goblet—bend at my foot—quaff it as I said,—and, out of pity—I spare thy young head."

'What was the astonishment of the company on beholding Arnold, as if effectually awed by a moment's reflection, and the ferolous cruelty of so celebrated and deadly a foe, actually do as he was commanded. He rose, too the cup, slowly approached the seat of his insulter, knelt, and raised the rim to his lips. Murmurs of "shame, shame, poltroon, coward!" came hot and thick from the group of spectators who had risen in the excitement of their curiosity, and stood eagerly bending forward, with every eye fixed upon the object of their contempt.—A grim smile of savage triumph distorted the features of Mentz, who shouted with a hoarse drunden laugh—

"Drink deep,—down with it,—to the dregs!"

'Arnold, however, only raised the rim to his lips, and waited a moment's silence, with an expression so scornful and composed that the hisses and exclamations were again quelled; when every sound had ceased to a dead silence.

"Never," he said, "shall I refuse to drink to the glory of a name I once loved and honored—Gertrude, fairest of the fair! But," he added, suddenly rising, and drawing up his figure, with a dignity that silenced every breath, "for thee—thou drunken, bragging, foolish beast! I scorn—I spit upon—I defy thee, and thus be punished thy base, brutal insolence, and thy stupid arrogance and presumption."

'As he spoke, he dashed the contents of the ample goblet full in the face of Mentz, and then with all his strength, hurled the massy goblet itself at the same mark. The giant reeled and staggered a few paces back, and, amid the shining liquor on his drenched clothes and dripping features, a stream of blood was observed to trickle down his forehead.

'Never before was popular feeling more suddenly and violently reversed. The object of their vilest execrations flashed upon them with the immediate brightness of a superior being. A loud and irrepressible burst of applause broke from every lip, till the broad and heavy rafters above their heads, and the very foundation of the floor shook and trembled.

'But the peal of joy and approbation soon ceased; for although this inspring drama had so nobly commenced, it was uncertain how it might terminate. Before the tyrant recovered from the stunned and bewildered trance into which the blow, combined with shame, grief, astonishment, and drunkenness, had thrown him, several voices, after the obstreperous calls for silence, usual an such occasions, addressed the youth, who stood cool and erect, with folded arms, waiting the course of events.

"Bravo Arnold! Noble Arnold! A gallant deed! The blood of a true gentleman in his veins!"

"But canst thou fight?" cried one.

"I am only a simple student, and artist by profession. I have devoted myself to the pencil, not the sword."

"But thou canst use it a little—canst not?" asked another.

"But indifferently," answered the youth.

"And how art thou with a pistol?" asked a third.

"My hand is unpracticed," replied Arnold—"I have no skill in shedding human blood."

"Fore heaven! then, rash boy, what has tempted thee to this fatal extremity?"

"Hatred of oppression, in all its forms," replied the youth, "and a willingness to die rather than submit to insult."

"Die then thou shalt! and that ere to-morrow's sun shall set!" thundered Mentz, starting up in a phrenzy, and with a hoarse and broken voice that made the hearts of the hearers shudder as if at the howl of a dog or a demon. "I challenge thee to mortal combat."

"And I accept the challenge."

"It is for thee to name time, place and weapon; but as thou lovest me, let it not be longer than tomorrow night, or I shall burst with rage and impatience."

"I love thee not base dog," replied Arnold; "but thou shalt not die so inglorious a death.—I will fight with thee, therefore, to night."

"By heaven, boy!" cried Mentz, more and more surprised, "thou art in haste to sup in hell?" and the ruffian lowered his voice, "Art thou mad?"

"Be that *my* chance," answered Arnold; "I shall not be likely to meet even in hell, a companion so brutal as thou—unless, which I mean shall be the case, thou bear me company."

"To-night then be it," said Mentz, "though to-night my hand is not steady; for wine and anger are no friends to the nerves."

"Dost thon refuse me, then?" demanded the youth with a sneer.

"By the mass, no! but to-night is dark, the moon is down, the stars clouded, and the wind goes by in heavy puffs and gusts. Hear it even now."

"Therefore," said the youth, apparently more coolly composed as his fierce rival grew more perceptibly agitated—"therefore will we lay down our lives here—in this hall—on this spot—on this instant, even as thou standest now."

"There is no one here who will be my friend, said Mentz; so evidently sobered and subdued by the singular composure and self-possession of his antagonist, that all present held him in contempt, and no one stirred.

"No matter,' cried Arnold, 'I will myself forego the same privilege.'

"And your weapons?' said Mentz.

"Are here,' cried Arnold, drawing them from his bosom; 'a surer pair never drew blood. The choice is yours.'

"The company began now to fancy that Arnold had equivocated in disclaiming skill as a duellist; and from his invincible composure, thought him a more fatal master of the weapon than the bully himself. The latter also partook of this opinion.

"Young man,' he cried, in a voice clouded and low; but stopped and said no further.

"Your choice!" said Arnold, presenting the pistols.

"Mentz seized one desperately, and said—

"Now, name your distance,'

"Blood-thirsty wolf!' said Arnold, 'there dressed the company.

"Gentleman,' said he, 'deem me not either savage or insane, that I sacrifice myself and the brutal wretch thus before your eyes, and to certain and instant destruction. For me, I confess I have no value in life.—Her whom I have sworn to forget; and if I existed a thousand years should probably never see her again. This ruffian is a coward, and fears to die, though he does not fear daily to merit his death. I have long heard of his baseness, and regard him as an assassin—the enemy of the human race and of God—a dangerous beast—whom it will be a mercy and a virtue to destroy. My own life I would well be rid of, but would not fling it away idly when its loss may be made subservient to the destruction of vice and the relief of humanity. Here, then, I yield my breath, and here, too, this trembling and shrinking coward shall close his course of debauchery and murder. My companions, farewell; should any one of you hereafter chance to meet Gertrude de Saale, tell her I nobly flung a way a life which her falsehood had made me despise.

"And now, recreant,' he said, in a fierce tone, turning suddenly towards Mentz, 'plant thy pistol to my bosom, as I will plant mine to thine. Let one of the company cry three, and the third number be the signal to fire.'

"With an increased paleness in his countenance but with even more ferocity and firmness, Arnold threw off his cap, displaying his high brow and glossy ringlets. His lips were closed and firm; and his eyes, which glistened with a deadly glare, were fixed on Mentz. He then placed himself in an attitude of firing; broadened his exposed crest full before his foe; and with a stamp of fury and impatience raised the weapon. The brow beaten bully attempted to do the same; but the pistol, held loosely in his grasp, whether by accident or intention, went off before the signal. Its contents passed through the garments of Arnold, who levelling the muzzle of his own, cried calmly—'On your knees, base slave! vile dog! Down or you die.'

"Unable any longer to support his frame, the unmasked coward sunk on both knees, and prayed for life with right earnest vehemence.—Again, wild shouts of applause and delight, and peals of riotous laughter, stunned his ears. As he rose from his humiliating posture; Arnold touched him contemptuously with his foot.—Groans and hisses now began to be mingled with several missiles. Mentz covered his face with his hands, and rushed from the room. He was never subsequently seen among us."

[An English Captain under Wellington, closes an interesting account of the Battle of Waterloo, as follows:]

"The field of battle, next morning, presented frightful scene of carnage; it seemed as if the world had tumbled to pieces, and threefourths of everything destroyed in the wreck. The ground running paralell to the front of where we had stood was so thickly strewed with fallen men and horses, that it was difficult to step clearly of their bodies; many of the former still alive, and imploring assistance, which it was not our power to bestow.

The usual salutations on meeting an acquaintance of another regiment after an action was to ask who had been hit? but on this occasion it was 'Who's alive?' Meeting one, next morning, a very little fellow, I asked what had happened to them yesterday? 'I'll be hanged,' says he, 'if I know anything at all about the matter, for I was all day trodden in the mud and galloped over by every scoundrel who had a horse; and in short, that I only owe my existence to my insignificance.

Two of our men, on the morning of the 19th, lost their lives by a very melancholy accident. They were cutting up a captured ammunition-wagon for firewood, when one of their swords striking against a nail, sent a spark among powder. When I looked in the direction of the explosion, I saw the two poor fellows about twenty or thirty feet up in the air. On falling to the ground, though lying on their backs or bellies, some extraordinary effort of nature, caused by the agony of the moment, made them spring from that position five or six times, to the height of eight or ten feet, just as a fish does when thrown on the ground after being newly caught. It was so unlike a scene in real life that it was impossible to witness it without forgeting, for a moment the horror of their situation.

I ran to the spot along with others, and found that every stich of cloths had been burnt off, and they were black as ink all over. They were still alive, and told us their names, otherwise we could not have recognized them; and, singular enough, they were able to walk off the ground with a little support, but died shortly after.

Among other officers who fell at Waterloo, we lost one of the wildest youths that ever belonged to the service. He seemed to have a prophetic notion of his approaching end, for he repeatedly told us, in the early part of the morning, that he believed the devil would have him before night. I shall relate one anecdote of him, which occured while we were in Spain. He went, by chance to pass the day with two officers, quartered at a neighboring village, who happened to be, that day engaged to dine with [illegible] chievous propensities, they were at first afraid to make him one of the party; but, after schooling him into a suitable propriety of behavior, and exacting a promise of implicit obedience, they, at last, ventured to take him. On their arrival, the ceremony of intuoduction had just been going through and their host seated at an open window, when a favorite cat of his went purring about the young gentlemen's boots, who, catching it by the tail, and giving it two or three prepartory swings round his head, sent it flying out at the window where the parson was sitting, who only escaped it by suddenly stooping. The only apology the youngster made for his conduct was, 'Egad, I think I astonished that fellow!,' but whether it was the cat or the person he meant I never could learn."

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—"How use doth breed a habit in a man." Every body has noticed the truth and point of this exclamation. We remember an instance:—

A gentleman of considerable talent as an orator, becams a member of a legislative body, in one of the Eastern States. In speaking, he was addicted to an odd habit of handling his spectacles, first placing them upon his nose, suffering them to remain a minute or two throwing them upon his forehead, and finally folding them up and laying them before him upon the desk.

One day, a very important question came up for consideration, and he commenced a speech in opposition. A friend to the proposed measure, who was a most incorrigible wag withal, determined to spoil the effect of the honorable member's remarks, and accordingly, before he entered the House provided himself with a dozen pair of spectacles. The member commenced his speech, with his usual ability. But a few minutes had elapsed before he was at work with his spectacles and finally got them upon his forehead. At this juncture, our wag, who stood ready laid another pair upon the desk before the speaker. These where taken up, and by regular gradations gained a place on his forehead, by the side of the others. A third, fourth and filth pair was disposed of in the same manner. A smile settled upon the countenance of the honorable members, which gradually lengthened into a grin, and at last, when the speaker had warmed into one of his most patriotic and eloquent sentences, he deposited a sixth pair with the others, and there was one long and loud peal of laughter from all quarters of the hall. President, clerks, messengers and members joined in chorus. The speaker himself looked around in astonishment at this curious interruption; but accidently raising his hand he grasped the spectacles, and the whole force of the joke rushed upon his mind. He dashed the glasses upon the floor, took up his hat, and left the hall. The bill passed by a triumphant majority, probably in consequence of the gentleman's very silly and useless habit.—*Cincin. News.*

Congressional Proceedings.

Monday, Feb. 19.—In SENATE, Mr BUCHANAN presented the resolution of instruction from his State with the following remarks:—

Mr. PRESIDENT: I rise to present to the Senate a resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which I received from Governor Ritner on yesterday afternoon, requesting their Representatives in Congress, and instructing their Senators, "to vote and use their influence for a postponement, until the next session of Congress, of the act introduced by the Hon. SILAS WRIGHT, of New York, commonly called the Sub-Treasury bill, or any other act or acts of a similar character; and that they vote at this session for no act of a similar nature" The Legislature also, by the same resolution, declared that they "have full confidence in MARTIN VAN BUREN, and in the wisdom and intelligence of their Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress;" and further instruct and request their Senators and Representatives "to vote for such a mode of receiving, keeping, and disbursing the public money as, will separate, as far as practicable, the banks from the Government."

I feel confident that the Senate will pardon me, considering the peculiar position in which I am placed, for making a few remarks in explanation of the course which I intend to pursue under this resolution. It is well known, both to the Senate and to the country, that at the last session of Congress, I presented my views in detail in favor of a separation of the Treasury from all banks, as fiscal agents of the Government. My opinion upon this subject remains unchanged: nay, it has been confirmed by subsequent events and subsequent reflection. After a careful examination of the bill reported by the Senator from New York, as it has been since amended, I think, in the main, it is well calculated to carry into practice this principle of separation. Whilst it increases Executive patronage to a very small extent, and no more than is absolutely necessary to carry into effect its principles, it confers no power whatever upon the Secretary of the Treasury over the public money, except that which he has exercised ever since the origin of the present Government: and a provision of the bill, which has never existed heretofore, renders it impossible that the ordinary Treasury drafts which are delivered to the public creditors should ever be used as currency. With some further amendments, which I need not now specify, but which I had intended to move, on a proper occasion, I should have given a cheerful support to this bill. But I am instructed: and it remains for me to decide what course I ought to pursue, under this change of circumstances.

Ever since I was capable of forming an opinion upon this subject, I have believed that the Legislatures of the several States had a right to instruct,

this right results from the very nature of our Constitution, which is a Federal compact between distinct and sovereign States. It has ever been considered, with but few exceptions, a fundamental article in the political creed of that party to which I am proud to belong. I have, in public and in private, in the face of the Senate and before the country, often expressed this opinion; and I shall never preach one doctrine of political faith, and practice another. I shall never shrink from what I conceive to be my duty, because, in performing it, I may apply the torture to myself.

I know that some of my most valued friends in Pennsylvania, who hold the right of instruction to be sacred, are of opinion, that, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, I ought to disobey these instructions. But do they not perceive that if the Senator can look behind his instructions, the right is at once abandoned? Under the pretext, or, if you please, under the honest belief, that they do not speak the voice of the people, or that they have been corruptly or improperly obtained, a Senator could always justify himself to himself for disobedience. I shall, therefore, not disobey my instructions.—My only alternative, then, is either to obey or to resign.

Upon questions of mere expediency, in which no constitutional principles are involved, it ought to be a very strong case to induce the Senator to abandon his post. If every difference of opinion between the Senator and his Legislature should produce this effect, the right of instruction itself would soon grow into disrepute, and the Senatorial term of six years, as fixed by the Constitution, would terminate whenever such a conflict of opinion should arise.

I can conceive of extreme cases in which, on questions of mere expediency, an honorable man might feel himself disgraced in even becoming the agent to give the vote of his State. No person, of any party with whom I have conversed, considers the present to be such a case; and I am confirmed in my own opinion upon this subject by the example of the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. GRUNDY.) I shall therefore, obey my instructions honestly and in good faith; and, like him, on every question of proposed amendments, shall give such a vote as a fair and honorable opponent of the bill ought, in my judgment, to give.

It is scarcely necessary to add that, as I am not instructed to support the substitute for the bill, offered by the Senator from Virginia, (Mr Rives,) I shall exercise my own opinion, and vote against its adoption.

I shall take leave to express my high gratification at one clause contained in the resolution of instruction. The Legislature of Pennsylvania have shown to the world that they justly appreciate the merits of the statesman whom the people of the United States have placed at the head of the Government, by declaring "their full confidence in MARTIN VAN BUREN." Such a well-de-served tribute to superior merit might be considered as the incense of flattery, had it been offered by his political friends. The reverse is the case upon the present occasion. The resolution containing this expression of confidence, on its final passage, received the vote of every opposition member of the House of Representatives, and, I am informed, of the Senate, whether Whig or Antimason, and was approved by Joseph Ritner, Governor. Thus, even his very enemies are made to praise him. I ought to say that I have not yet received any statement of the votes of the individual Senators.

A compliment equally well deserved is paid by the resolution to the Democratic portion of the Representatives of the State in Congress. I heartily commend the Legislature for expressing full confidence in their wisdom and intelligence. A more firm, faithful, intelligent and patriotic set of men has never represented Pennsylvania.

We are also instructed, in the consolusion of the resolution, "to vote for such a mode of receiving, keeping and disbursing the public moneys, as will separate, as far as practicable, the banks from the Government." Now it is our duty, if possible, to reconcile and render consistent the first with the last clause of the instruction, and to give to each of them its proper weight. My conception of their meaning, when thus fairly construced, is, that whilst we are bound to oppose the separation of the banks from the Government in the manner proposed by the bill of the Senator from New York, or by any bill of a similar nature, yet we are equally instructed to support any other and different "mode of receiving, keeping, and disbursing the public moneys, which will separate, as far as practicable, the banks from the Government." In short, the Legislature are friendly to such a separation; but they are opposed to its accomplishment in the manner proposed by the bill now before the Senate. Whether any other practicable mode of effecting this separation can be devised, I shall not at present pretend to say. I shall not now participate in the general debate on this bill, as I had intended, and will, therefore, have ample time for reflection on the subject; and should I become convinced that any mode can be devised of accomplishing the same object, different in its nature and character from this bill, I may perhaps present it hereafter in the form of an amendment.

Mr. BUCHANAN, then presented the resolutions, and on his motion they were read and ordered to be printed, and laid upon the table.

He also gave notice that he would, at the first convenient opportunity, after consulting his colleague, move, in obedience to his instructions, to postpone the bill reported by the Senator from New York, until the next session of Congress.

Treasury bill. The Globe describes it as follows:—

He played his part as he would have done a broken hand at *brag*. Bold and audacious assertion, threatening and *bluffing off* contortions of feature, and utter inversion of the true condition of the adversary attacked, was the attitude assumed and given. He set up a new bill for that of Mr. WRIGHT.

Abuse of the venerable President was the principal ingredient of the opening part of the display, and severe and unjust personal animadversion on the course of Mr. CALHOUN figured most strikingly in the conclusion. He charged Mr CALHOUN with abandoning the Whigs, with "horse, foot, and dragoons," and added *aspersions on his motives*; and then, turned to Mr RIVES, and declared his Conservatism "*a good half way house*," where he could calculate on good cheer, and was willing to sojourn for a while. But he took care, at the same time, to inform him that it was only a call in passing to the ultimate destination to which all would come at last—A NATIONAL BANK.

In argument, Mr CLAY was exceedingly feeble; in voice, look, and gesture, extremely forcible. In the debate he may stand for one of Sir JOHN FALSTAFF's recruits:

"Oh! most FORCIBLE FEEBLE."

After Mr CLAY had concluded his remarks, Mr CALHOUN rose, and after stating, in most brief phrase, that the Senator from Kentucky had grossly misrepresented his statements and arguments, he remarked that he should take occasion, in his own good time, to cancel all obligations between them.

"SETTLED SCHEME OF THE FEDERAL PARTY.—There is no doubt now, that the whole game of the federal party consists in keeping up difficulty in the money market—confusion in the currency—and distress among dealers and debtors every where."

The above is the commencement of an able article in the Globe, exposing the designs and movements of the Biddle combination of banks and brokers. Exchange is now so largely in our favor, that a profit of four per cent. can be made by importing specie. The National Intelligencer (owned by Biddle's Bank) says:

"Yesterday was packet day; but the packets being detained by the ice and the storm, new operations in exchange began at 105 3-4.—*The banks took hold of the business at this rate and entered largely upon it. Their aim is now to import specie, as they can realize a handsome profit by it.*"

"The *Biddle Banks*, then, (says the Globe,) mean to make a *commerce of specie*! That is, they will buy it for their notes, or the commodities they purchase with them, as *low* as they can, and sell it for their notes as *high* as they can. They will not redeem their notes with it *according to promise*. They could not then realize a handsome profit on it."—So we go! These Banks (the anti-resuming Biddle combination) are indirectly buying up their own notes at a discount, and the people plundered out of the difference? The Banks do this to make money, and the federal presses and party justify them in it, because it will keep up confusion in the currency, and enable federalism to fatten and flourish (as it always does) on the distresses of the people.

Of precisely the same character, and indeed part and parcel of the Biddle system of operations, is the course pursued by the federal party in this State. The Governor, in his speech' *dissuaded the Banks from attempting to restore a convertible currency, by declaring that we must look to the General Government alone for relief!* Not a word of encouragement to our Banks to resume—not a proposition for relief or reform—nothing but a miserable tirade of newspaper slang against the administration, winding up with the declaration that nothing can be done till a National bank is established! leaving it to be justly inferred, that, until the people assented to that, with a federal ascendancy to back it, both he and his party would oppose every measure calculated to improve the currency and remove the embarrassments under which our citizens are laboring! Immaculate Statesman!—Elected upon a pledge from your friends to afford "relief to your suffering State;" and hardly seated in your chair, you come out with the heartless and indiscreet declaration that nothing can be done till the people invest your federal associates (Biddle at their head) with the control of the National administration!

We beg pardon. You did propose something. The people of the State were harrassed with shin plasters and worthless notes of foreign banks, brought into circulation by the suspension of specie payment. You thought the burden was troublesome, and might, if continued, be turned to favor your purposes. You accordingly attributed it the law prohibiting the circulation of these very shin-plasters!—and recommended its repeal. Your friends in the House, have followed up your recommendation and passed a *foreign shin-plaster bill*, giving a free, lawful circulation to the very trash from which the people demand to be relived! To relieve them—to restore the currency, would be to relieve you from your public duties.—This you, (or your advisers) seem perfectly to understand.—Age.

MORE BIDDLE FRAUD

The following has been furnished us as an exact copy of a bill of exchange lately negotiated in Cincinnati, Ohio:

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 1442. PHILADELPHIA,

Exchange for £10 stg. *February* 2, 1838

Sixty days after sight of this *first* exchange, *second* and *third* of the same tenor and date unpaid, pay to John Hall, or order, *ten pounds sterling*, value received, and charge the same to the account of this Bank, with or without further advice.

For the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States,

N. BIDDLE *President.*

J. COPERTHWAIT, *Cashier.*

To S. JAUDON, Esq. London.

The letter enclosing the foregoing, remarks: "I have seen it frequently denied by the opposition press, that the officers of the Pennsylvania United States Bank used the *name* of the old corporation for banking purposes. If further proof were necessary, the enclosed will furnish it. You will perceive it was issued on the 2d instant. It was brough here this morning by an Irishman, to forward to Robert Hall, Donemaugh, County of Tyrone Ireland."

Hence it appears, that Mr Biddle is not content with issuing the old notes of the Bank of the United States, but is manufacturing and issuing *new* paper in the name of that corporation. Might he not as properly put his name to a new bank note on the Bank of the United States, as to a new bill of Exchange purporting to be drawn by it?

There is no such corporation as "the Bank of the United States" now authorized to issue notes or bills of Exchange, nor is "N. Biddle" President of any such Bank. Ever and anon we see notices in the newspapers cautioning the public against receiving such and such paper in the shape of bank notes, *because "there is no such bank."* The *gentleman* who put forth such notes are called *counterfeiters*. Now, here is Mr Biddle selling and issuing bills of exchange in the name of a Bank which has no existence: but far be it from us to call him a counterfeiter. [Globe.]

SETTLED SCHEME OF THE FEDERAL PARTY.

There is no doubt now, that the whole game of the federal party consists in keeping up difficulty in the money market—confusion in the currency—and distress among dealers and debtors every where. The means through which this policy is to be accomplished is by continuing a suspension of specie payments—pressing a curtailment under the pretext of resumption—and by preventing all adjustment of the financial system of the Government, keep up an unremitting warfare between the Governments (State and national) and the banks, to the mutual injury of all of them—Peace—mutual co-operation among all classes of society—regular industry proceeding in the customary channels—general forbearance on all sides to press demands, which the current of business would gradually extinguish, if once again permitted to move unobstructed through one round of the seasons, (teeming as they do with us, and capable of throwing off a hundred millions in surplus production,) are results which would prove fatal to faction, and of coarse of Federal political aspiration.

What then, can Federalism do to keep anarchy afoot, and bring panic, pressure, and discontent, on the country? Mr. Biddle answer the question. He gives his party to understand that, with fifteen millions of note of the old bank in hand, (which he violates his deed of trust in refusing to redeem a dollar in specie, as he is bound to do,) he can buy up the note of the State banks in New Orleans, New York, and Boston and prevent a resumption of specie payments as long as he chooses. His English alliances enable him to wield, to some extent, the means of the great money market abroad to aid him in this policy.—*Globe.*

The course of the federal press with here and there an exception, fully warrants the opinion expressed in the above article. The only hope, feeble and flickering as it is, of the federal party of success, is by producing as much confusion and distress in the money market—by throwing as much embarrassment in the way of trade—by creating as much distrust among business men as it is posible for them to do, by any and every means in their power. Look to the columns of the three federal papers in this city, and see if such be not most clearly the fact. Unlike the Journal of Commerce, which assuming a high minded course, takes the true ground upon this subject, these federal papers falsely charge all the trouble which the excesses of our people have brought upon themselves to the administration. Not a word is ever said in one of them about speculation—excessive trading—over issues and sudden curtailments of Banks, not a syllable about the natural revulsions of trade, after a series of years of successful business—nothing of this sort is ever alluded to as forming any part of the cause of the pressure in the mercantile community. Nothing but "the removal of the Deposites—the want of a national bank, and *removal from office for opinions sake,*" are the causes of distress which pervades the land. Many of the readers of the Gazette are merchants—most of them are embarrassed in their business. Is it not interesting to them to learn that our debt to Europe has been paid—that exchange is in our favor—that specie must come back to replenish the empty vaults of our banks and that the prospect of *good times* was never better? The truth is, the federal prints would hide these things from the public—for when *panic* ceases, the prospects of their party are gone. If we are wrong in this suspposition, we ask the conductors of the Gazette to publish the article in the Journal of Commerce, headed—"LAND HO!" in which the measures of the Administration are not even hinted at, as being any party of the cause of the preasent state of affairs.—Eastern Argus

From the State Democrat.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Some of the opposition papers are calculating the chances of success of the bill now before the Senate for an Independen Treasury, and, as the result of these calculations, it would appear that it *may* pass the Senate by the casting vote of the Vice President, and that it will be *lost* in the House of Representatives, by a decided majority of five or six. Without attempting to examine the correctness of these calculations, which are merely speculative, we believe that the interests of the country would be promoted by the passage of just such a bill as has been reported by the Committee of Finance, or one embracing its prominent features, and we are not yet prepared to believe but that the people, if their opinions could be fairly expressed, would be decidedly in favor of the system. A full investigation of the merits of the, bill, is now going on in the Senate, and every part of the intricate subject is fully examined by the ablest minds in the nation. We have given some little attention to the arguments which have been urged by the opponents of the bill in the course of this debate, and we are free to confess, that we have seen nothing which has served to alter our opinion of the merits and its adaptation to the wants of this country.

One advantage in the proposed system which seemes to us as peculiar and important, is, that the disconnection of the government funds from the banks, will render them always available, and prevent, as much as possible, all losses arising under the present system from loans and discount. It will so simplify the financial concerns of the country, that they can be always open to the inspection of the proper officers of the government. When they are deposited in the banks—except as a *special deposit*—they become lost to the notice of the treasurer. They are mixed with the other deposites and are loaned to the customers of the bank and are often jeopardised. We do not want a government for *brokerage* and *stock-jobbing*, but one founded upon the principle of keeping the *income* of the government within its necessary *expenses*, and that these should be conducted in the most economical manner. In a government like this, everything should be rendered as simple; especially the mode of keeping and disbursing the public moneys. Inasmuch as the bill for an Independent Treasury tends to this result, it seems to partake of the *true spirit* of our institutions.

The objection to the bill that it will increase the *patronage* of the executive, will not stand the test of scrutiny. The number of additional officers to be employed for the purpose of carrying this system into effect, will be very limited and will bear no proportion to the number of officers, customers, &c. of about *eighty banks*, embraced under the Deposite System, who are all interested in obtaining a portion of the public moneys.

Whatever disposition may be made of this important subject, involving consideration of such transcendent interest, we hope that the good of the whole country will take the precedence of mere *party interests.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, March 6, 1838.

We never regret the small space allowed to us by the limits of our weekly sheet more than during the Session of our State Legislature—We could wish for room to spread before our readers not only all that is done but also all that is said by the servants of the people,—This is what it becomes us all to make ourselves acquainted with, in order that we may do justice to those to whom we have confided important trusts, and in the result of whose deliberations we have a deep and personal interest. In addition to all this, by the course of debate as well as action there the people would be enabled to see the tendency of democracy and of its opposite. They could see and judge for themselves which party was most inclined to favor the rights and protect and foster the true interests of the people, and who are disposed to wrest power and privilege from them for the purpose of bestowing them upon a few rich capitalists and favored individuals. They would learn from a review of these proceedings and speeches that the difference between us and our opponents is a practical one and not a political abstraction existing in theory alone. It is true by a publication of the public acts of the Legislature, the people are put in possession of what it is the most important for them to know for the regulation of their general conduct, but the special Laws and Resolves often contain much that is important and valuble to be known. And beyond all this to judge rightly of the principles and conduct of our Legislators we ought to know what they have refused to do and what they have left undone, and the reasons which they themselves have assigned for their conduct. It is important to the people that all these things should be known and fully understood by the people, if they would rightly understand and appreciate the conduct of, their servants All this information, however, we cannot spread before them, but must content ourselves with condensing the most important information and endeavoring to present the leading measures and topics discussed by the Legislature.

No man who pays any attention to public affairs can doubt that our opponents deem it a matter of policy to keep up the present state of things for the present. We do not suppose that they love to be distressed themselves, or that they delight in the distress of others in itself considered. But they hope to profit by existing embarrassments and difficulties to bring about their favorite project of a National Bank. To this one object all their attention appears to be directed. They not only do not propose any measures of relief, but on the contrary they resist to the utmost all attempts made by others to restore confidence and revive business.—They appear disposed to act on the principle avowed some time since by a paper which is supposed to speak the sentiments of the leading Bank men, that an appeal must be made to the sufferings of the people since they could not be reasoned or persuaded into a support of a Bank. They are determined to extort from their distress what, they cannot by fair means persuade them nor by foul means bribe them, to adopt, to wit vassalage to a Bank. This is the true question submitted to the people, and the ballot boxes must determine it. Will you retain your liberty or will you swear fealty to a National Bank? The vote which you give is an answer to the question. If you choose to sell yourselves, remember that you can be redeemed from this vassalage only as your fathers were redeemed from the British yoke, by blood. Is not liberty worth retaining a little longer? Are you conquered already by the power which oppresses you? Is there not virtue and independence enough to endure a little longer? Or rather is there not spirit enough left to redress the wrongs you suffer and vindicate your right to the appellation of freemen? If no appeal but to your interests may be made remember that while you hold your liberty in your own power you have the means of purchasing the favor of your oppressors. Part with that and you will receive at their hands only contempt and insult, and what else can you expect from your own hearts?

Our readers will find in this paper the account of the death of Mr. Cilley, Representative in Congress from this State. For the particulars of that most brutal murder we refer to the published accounts. His melancholy fate appears to have thrown a gloom over our whole State.

A NEW PAPER.

We desire to call the early and earnest attention of our democratic friends throughout the State, to the following Prospectus for a new paper. It rests with them to decide whether it shall, by means of an extended circulation be productive of great good to the democratic party. Subscription papers will forthwith be printed for distribution, and may be obtained by application at this office. Argus.

PROSPECTUS OF

The Spirit of '38.

"Don't give up the Ship."

Every democrat in the State of Maine must be aware of the great importance of the next election—and of the fact that, from the present position of parties, as well as from the momentous stake at issue, every inch of ground will be contested with a zeal unparalleled in this State since the memorable contest of 1834. The party which obtains the victory MUST WORK

PORT—and if the democrats will but go into the contest with the zeal and unanimity which gave efficiency to their exertions in 1834, they will secure a glorious and triumphant victory. They have *the strength*—shall it be said they want *the disposition*—to redeem the State from federal thraldom? and to plant the republican standard upon the walls of the Capitol?

Our opponents are active, vigilent, unprincipled and, flushed with temporary success, are bending all their efforts to secure themselves in the possession of the power which was conferred upon them by the remissness of the people. The democracy must oppose effort to effort, and by the exercise of their concentrated strength, hurl their opponents from their ill-gotten ascendancy.

It is believed, that no other way can the party be more surely united—or a feeling of enthusiasm in the good cause more extensively promoted—then by the circulation of democratic papers—by placing in the hands of every voter *politicai truth*, and the numerous facts which rightly presented, are calculated to endear the principles of the democratic party to all who rightly comprehend, and impartially judge them by their merits. Something more than usual exertions to give a wide dissemination to political truth is rendered necessary by the unexampled efforts of the federalists to increase the circulation of their papers, filled to the brim with the most unjust and wicked misrepresentations of the principles and measures of the democracy, and the most skilful endeavors to disguise the real aim and object of the federal party, which has no more patriotism now then when its leaders met in Convention at Hartford to plot against the Union, or when they resolved that it was *'unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice for the victories'* won by our gallant tars.

Impressed with these facts, and desirous of doing every thing to advance a cause worthy the efforts of every patriotic heart—it has been determined to issue an extra paper, for three months before the election, to be devoted to politics, and at a price which shall place it within the reach of every individual—and an appeal is respectfully made to the democracy of the State to give it a wide and general circulation.

TERMS.

THE SPIRIT of '38 will be published for three months, commencing about the middle of June. Through the months of June & July it will be published *once a week*, on a sheet of the size of the Daily Argus, and during the remainder of the time until election *twice a week*—or if a more frequent publication should be deemed advisable, it will be published *twice a week* during the months of June and July, on a sheet half the size of the Daily Argus, and *four times a week* during the election in September—and one additional number will be published as soon as practicable after the election, giving the result. &c.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—*Twenty-five cents per single copy—nine copies for two dollars, and twenty-five for five dollars*, when sent to one address.

☞ The price is so low that all subscriptions must be paid IN ADVANCE—and no notice will be taken of any order not accompanied by the cash. Persons holding subscription papers are requested to return them to the Argus Office as early as the 20th of May.

Portland, February 11, 1838.

DAY IS DAWNING!

The municipal election in the State of New York, indicate the most decided changes in public opinion since last fall. The Democracy are awakening from their apathy and are girding on their armor for the great contest, and the parasites of federalism begin to tremble as the day of battle approaches. Their flimsy structure will be swept away like the early dew, beneath the radiance of the sun of democracy.

In seventeen towns, the Democrats have gained since last fall, TWELVE HUNDRED AND NINETY SEVEN!

These are but a few drops before a more plentiful shower. They only serve to show how terrible will be the *revulsion* when the few federal victories, which have been celebrated from one extreme of the country, with madness of exultation will be succeeded by the wailings of disappointment and the frenzy of despair.

Saco Democrat.

MELANCHOLY!

The foulest conspiracy that ever marked the annals of crime, has this day been committed in deliberate, cold-blooded, and *unmitigated murder*. That cowardly blood spirit which has so long pervaded the House of Representatives, and has been constantly and pertinaciously invoking conflicts and strife, has at last been appeased in blood.

Mr Cilley, of Maine, was challenged, a few days ago, by Col. Webb, Editor of the New York Courier, on account of some words used by Mr Cilley on the corruption case. Mr Cilley refused the challenge on the ground that Mr Webb was not a gentleman. Mr Graves of Kentucky, a very amiable and worthy man (!) was induced, it seems, to bear Col. Webb's challenge to Mr Cilley. Last night, as I learn, Mr. Graves, as the friend of Col. Webb, assumed the responsibility of his principal, and challenged Mr Cilley. Mr Cilley accepted it, chose the rifle as the weapon, and fixed upon 11 o'clock, this morning, as the time of meeting—With such secrecy and promptitude were the movements made, that no one knew of the affair until the parties had gone out. Mr Clay and Crittendon started in pursuit, determined to arrest the proceeding. Unfortunately, they could not find the place. The Marshal of the District made the same attempt with a warrant, but the pursuit was baffled.

Mr. Cilley was accompanied by Messrs. Bynum, Jones, of Wisconsin, Col. Shumburg, of the dragoons, and Dr Duncan, of Ohio, as Surgeon.

Mr. Graves was attended by Messrs. Wise, Menifee, and Calhoon of Kentucky. They fought at 50 yards. It was exceedingly cold, and the wind blew almost a tempest. Three times they were suffered to fire, and three times the fire was entirely ineffectual. The seconds of Mr Cilley here interposed, firmly and resolutely, *as I am told*, and demanded of Mr. Graves and his party a withdrawal of the challenge—insisting that there was no quarrel and no animosity between the *principals*, and that both of them had shown themselves by their courage and conduct, to be *gentlemen*. But the other party *insisted*, as the only terms of accommodation, that Mr Cilley should concede that Col. Webb is a gentleman. He said *he could not do that*: the fourth fire took place, and Mr. Cilley fell a bleeding victim into the arms of Col. Shumburg. He was shot through the lower part of the abdomen and died instantly.

His corpse was brought into the city, at 5 o'clock this evening, and carried to his lodgings on Third st. I need not say that the deepest sensation pervades the city, and that the wretches who got up and perpetrated this tragedy are execrated by every honorable man.

But notwithstanding all the meanness, connivance, and atrocity which have marked this affair, I do not believe there is a man in Congress who *dares* to announce the event in a proper manner.

I even doubt whether the press—the Whig press—dares to express the public feeling on this occasion. If the chance has been Mr Graves to be the victim, the case would not have been altered.

The following version of the tale of blood is from the Spy in Washington, addressed to the Courier:—

WASHINGTON, 24th Feb., 1838.

To The editor of the Courier & Enquirer:

It is with great reluctance that I ever notice in my letters the contests or collisions of gentlemen, but cases do occur, which seem to be imperative in their character, and one has recently occurred, which I cannot pass unnoticed.

It is within your knowledge, that Mr Cilley, of Maine, on the floor of the House, made an attack upon Col. J. W. Webb. That gentlemen arrived here a few days since, and through Mr. Graves of Kentucky, called upon Mr. Cilley, in courteous terms, for an explanation of his language. It is my wish to state the case correctly, and if an error is committed, it shall be promptly acknowledged.

On Mr Graves presenting the communication of Col. Webb to Mr Cilley, he demurred as to receiving it, but took time to consider. Shortly after, Mr Cilley declined to receive it, and assumed the ground, in conversation with Mr. Graves, that he did not hold himself responsible for language used in debate, &c, that he intended no discourtesy to Mr Graves understood him made no objections to Col. Webb's character or standing as a gentleman.

On separating, Mr Graves addressed a note to Mr Cilley, requesting him to commit to writing the substance of conversation, which, as he understood it, he repeated in his note. Cilley replied, admitting all the points except that which refers to Col. Webb's character or standing, and which he neither *admits* or *denies*.—Mr Graves considered this equivocal, if not impeaching his own statement of the conversation, as contained in his note to Mr Cilley, and so writes him requesting farther explanation.

Mr Cilley adheres to the course he had adopted, and adds, that he cannot permit himself to be catechised on that point, whereupon Mr. Graves, through Mr Wise, demanded satisfaction, which demand Mr. Cilley agreed to grant, and proposed to meet this day with rifles, provided the distance of one hundred yards is also accepted. Mr Graves joins issue; and the parties went out this morning with their respective friends, to a place unkown to me, for the purpose of terminating the affair with rifles.

The facts, as they are given above, I believe to be substantially correct, but it is possible that they may vary in some unimportant point; and I fear that, because they are not derived from the parties in diect controversy, but through a channel I consider corect.

While I am writing, I am interrupted by a gentleman entering my room, and informing me that the body of Mr Cilley has just been conveyed to his lodgings; that he fell and expired immediately after, on the third fire; and that Mr Graves has returned unhurt.

The city has been filled with rumors, respecting Col. Webb, arising no doubt, out of the fact that he had determined to prevent the fight between Mr Cilley and Mr Graves; but he was kept in ignorance as to time and place; and had no suspicion that they would meet to-day, or for some days to come, until about ten o'clock this morning, when accompanied by two friends, each of them armed, he proceeded to Bladensburgh in search of the hostile party, with a fixed resolution that Mr Cilley should permit him to take the place of Mr Graves. In this decision his friends would be sustained him at all hazards, regardless of consequences. Not finding the combatants, Mr Webb returned to Washinton, and having received information that led to the conclusion that they might be found in another direction, with the same friends he renewed the attempt to discover the place of meeting; but this was also successful. Returning to this city, they made a third attempt with the like result; and I think most fortunately, for no man can tell what would have been the termination of such a meeting, supported, as Col. Webb was, by two chivalric and resolute friends.

The movements, however, during the morning, produced rumors that Col. Webb was himself embarked in the conflict. They were without foundation. Col. Webb has neither given nor received any challenge, except in the case of Mr Cilley, since his arrival in Washington.

THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Gazette gives a condensed account of the facts of the case, corresponding with those detailed by the Journal of Commerce, and adds:

The wind was so high that they could not shoot with any accuracy—else the same fate might have fallen to Graves. But sir,—

"Happy was he that died,
For many deaths will the survivor suffer."

There is not an honorable man living, who knows all the circumstances, that would not at this moment prefer the situation of Mr Cilley, stiff and cold as he is, to that of his antagonist and of his antagonist's *seconds*, who perpetrated his murder. A Southern *gentleman* of high rank, technically acquainted with duelling, and approving duelling, told me, just now, that he did not blame Webb for challenging Cilley, nor did he blame Graves; but, said he, *in such a quarrel*, the SECONDS who allowed a second fire, ought to be HANGED for MURDER. I think so too.—Mr Cilley has left an amiable wife, and three small children. He was about thirty five.

Mr CILLEY was in the prime of life—a man of vigorous intellect, and great promise, and in whose death, not only his immediate relatives and friends, but the State and party to which he beloged, have experienced an irreparable loss.

CONGRESS.—In *Senate*, the debate on the Independent Treasury bill was still going on. Mr Calhoun made a powerful speech in its favor, and he was followed by Messrs Clay and Crittenden in oppostion. Mr Ruggles has asked for an investigation of the charges against him, and the subjct was referred to a Select Committee. Mr Tallmage on Wednesday, presented resolutions from the Assembly of New York against the Independent Treasury Bill.

The *House* was engaged in discussing a bill to preserve neutrality on the frontier.

Gen. Jackson, has had another attack of bleeding at the lungs, but he was better at the last dates. In a letter. from the General, he says: 'I am compelled to make use of an amanuensis, on account of indisposition, occasioned by a return of my old complaint. The present attack has been rather a severe one, but it has now stopped, and I am feeling a great deal better.'

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

George Wolf—Collector, vice J. N. Barker.

James N. Barker, first Comptroller of the Treasury.

John Horn, Naval Officer, vice John Pemberton.

Dr. George W. Riter, Surveyor of the Port, vice Gen. William Duncan.

Henry Simpson, Appraiser in the Custom House, vice Samuel Ross.

Benjamin E. Carpenter, Assistant Appraiser, vice Edward Ewing.

Francis Breuil, Assistant Appraiser, vice Anthony Groves.

All the above, except the second, are officers at Philadelphia.

From the Maine Democrat.

MESSRS EDITORS: The following paragraph is quoted from the Albany Argus.

'*The Bank Party.*—Every federal legislature has rejected or indefinitely postponed the bills to compel the banks to resume specie payments.'

To this it may be added, that the whole federal party are opposed to a resumption of specie payments by the banks. And further, that a large majority of the banks, and other aristocratic incorporations, in New-England and indeed throughout the whole country are owned and controlled by federalists. Hence you always find them arrayed against a republican administration. To the anti-republican, is inherent in their very nature.

The banks, it is believed, can resume specie payments if they will, and if they will not, those who control them should be held accountable for existing embarassments in trade. Before they refused to pay specie for their bills, which they were solemly bounds by law to pay, specie was plenty, and there was no difficulty in doing business. Let them now fulfil their solemn obligations to the public, and there will be no need of one and two dollars bills for the purpose of transacting our ordinary affairs.

But it may be said by bank advocates, 'that tho' the banks generally are in condition to redeem their bills and have the disposition to do so, yet they are afraid to risk it, so long as the United States Bank refuses to redeem its paper: that they dare not do it without the assent and co-operation of Nicholas Biddle, the president of the bank." We say then in return—that if such be the fact, it shows most conclusively the power and the danger of such an institution, not only to the business, but also to the liberties of the country. There are in the U. States about 900 banks—a single monster bank that so effectually wields the rod of terror over the heads of so many banks, as to restrain them from resuming specie payments, and thus compels them to violate their obligations to the public,—*such* a bank ought not to be tolerated in a free country. Yet *such* a bank is the very *Idol* of the federal party. They call it a *regulator* of the currency. From such a regulator every freeman of his country desire to be delivered.

TOWN OFFICERS IN PARIS FOR 1838.

Isaac Harlow, Town Clerk.

Asaph Kittredge, Josiah Dudley, Cyprian Stevens, } Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor.

Alanson Mellen, Treasurer.

Stephen Emery, Town Agent.

Joel B. Thayer, Caleb B. Davis, Joseph Walker, } Superintending School Committee.

They have a society of loafers in Cincinnati which is very flourishing. Loafers from a distance must bring with them letters of recommendation or they will not be noticed by the society.—A similar society might flourish well in this village.

DIED.

In this town 28th ult. Mr. Benjamin Hammond aged 77.

In this town, Ruth B. Dean, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Auction Sale.

THE subscriber, will sell at his Store in Norway-Village on Thursday the 15th of March inst. by Auction, his extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Goat's Hair Cambletts, common do. Vestings, Merinoes, Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Fancy ditto, Silks, Brawn Veils, Ribbons, &c. &c. Crockery, Glass and China Ware, and a large assortment of Hard Ware. Thick and thin Boots and Shoes, Ladies Gaiters and Slippers. Room Paper, and Paper Hangings, together with a great variety of Fancy articles, too numerous to particularize. Sales to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. Terms—over $5 00, from 30 to 90 days credit, with undoubted security.

JOHN TUCKER.

Norway-Village, March 2d, 1838.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, June Session, 1837.

THE undersigned a Committee of the town of Sumner in the County of Oxford, chosen at a legal meeting of the inhabitants of said town, respectfully represent that the County road laid out on the Petition of Josiah Tebbetts and others, beginning near Levi Luddens in Peru, thence running southerly near Adam Knight's Mill in Peru, thence through the notch of Black and Speckled mountains in No. 2, thence through the town of Sumner to Paris, has not been made, and your petitioners are of opinion that the public travel does not require any County road leading from Peru through the notch of said mountains to Paris—They therefore pray your Honors to discontinue the above route. And should your Honors think otherwise we are of opinion, that an alteration of said road through said town of Sumner and No. 2 might much better accommodate the public travel—Said alteration to commence near Salmon Andrews in No. 2, bearing a little East of the located road to the notch—thence through the easterly notch the best route to Lot Halls—thence from said Halls to Nathaniel Gerrishes in Sumner to the town road, if deemed expedient to Cyrus Fletchers instead of where now located

Wherefore your petitioners request that said route may be examined.

JOHN BRIGGS,
JAMES HEARSEY, Jr.
ZURY ROBINSON,
} Committee in behalf of the town of Sumner.

Sumner, June 19, 1837. 3w29

STATE OF MAINE.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Enoch Morrill in said Sumner on Tuesday the fifteenth day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Sumner and Peru and in Plantation No. 2, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Sumner and Peru and in Plantation No. 2, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, and in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH

CORNS!

WILL find in the use of the ALBION CORN PLASTER, one of the most efficacious remedies known for that troublesome complaint, as hundreds and thousands can, and are ready to testify to its having answered a better purpose than any they had ever used. This application never causes the least pain, although it softens the Corn and draws it out by the roots. It gives immediate ease as soon as applied, and is as thorough as it is gentle in its effects.

REMARKABLE CURES!

☞ A gentleman near Greenfield writes:—"It has cured a Corn, which for years had caused him inconceivable pain and trouble, (after trying various other remedies;) and having received such relief myself, I advise all, however obstinate the complaint, to make trial of the Albion Corn Plaster, and I have no doubt they will soon be as ready to express their gratitude as I am.

An Agent, in writing for a further supply of the Albion Corn Plaster, observes—"I have made sale of all you sent me, and find the article to be all it professes to be, as those who have used it find to prove the *best article for corns they have ever met with*. Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

THE BRITISH ANTISEPTIC

Dentifrice!

Renders the teeth beautifully and permanently white, embellishes the enamel, removes the tatter arising from decayed teeth, usually termed offensive breath, prevents their decay, and tooth ache, eradicates the scurvy from the gums, and imparts a most desirable sweetness to the breath.

☞ An experienced druggest pronounces this Tooth Powder one of the best he has ever met with, either foreign or domestic. Price 50 cents.

☞ *DR. RELFE'S PILLS*

For Females!

For *Obstructions, Debility, Hypochondria, Green Sickness, Giddiness and Palpitation of the Heart, Bad Digestion, Loathing of Food, and Pains of the Stomach.* The pills purify and promote a brisk circulation of the blood, when become sluggish and obstructed from the foregoing disorders, revive the regular habits of the unhealthy female, whose sickly and pallid countenance becomes re-animated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy or Consumption, *when they must not be taken.* Price $1 50.

*** None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines" at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. No. 4, 12

Dr. Brandreth's Genuine

Vegetable Universal Pills.

ON the eighteenth of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known to the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed their merits with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, was soon disarmed by the greatest confidence. They have ever cured this character too, under very adverse circumstances, having to contend with the base slanders of those interested in keeping mankind in a state of error as regards the functions of their life does. Dr. Brandreth would here impress on his friends and the public generally, that however different may be the action of the Pills at different times, that such different action arises not from any alteration in the Pills, but from the state of body; they should, therefore, be perseverd in, until the action is uniform; for they are an effectual assistant of nature, by the same kind of action on the human body that storms and hurricanes, have upon the air, or that the tides have upon the ocean; they purify. What so judicious as the copying of nature? We see, that when she wishes to become purified, that she puts herself in commotion, which has the purifying effect. And so we, to induce purity in our bodies, bring about a natural commotion by artificial means, and experience has taught those who have adopted this course, and wish for this purpose have used these Pills, that they were in the right because the result has been sound health, or, in other words, every organ has been restored to a state of purity consistent with its functions; and although there are many, whose bodies are in such a state of debility and sufferings, that all which can reasonably be expected, is temporary relief; nevertheless, many persons who have commenced with them, under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine have proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons who daily have, cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Head Ache, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the Head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflammation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentery, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, Kings Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers of 30 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled feet and Legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

14,000 TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability, who have been cured by the use of these Pills since their introduction into the United States. Call at Dr. Brandreth's store and read the ORIGINAL letters, all proving the extraordinary power of Brandreth's Pills in removing diseases of the most opposite character from the Constitution. They in fact prove by the cures they make that there is no necessity for any other medicine.

AGENTS FOR THE COUNTY OF OXFORD.

PARIS,	CROCKER & SHAW.
Fryeburg,	J. O. McMillan.
Hiram Bridge,	Joseph Butterfield.
Lovel,	James Walker.
Waterford,	Noyes & Noble.
South Waterford,	R. H. Gerry.
Albany,	Lovejoy & French.
Bethel,	J. C. Kimball.
Rumford Point,	Otis C. Bolster.
Do. Centre,	Asa Graham.
Dixfield,	J. N. & C. Stanley.
Jay,	Joel Pain.
Livermore Falls,	Kimball & Walker.
N. Livermore Corner,	Jefferson Coolidge.
Canton Mills,	John M. Deshon.
Buckfield,	Artimas B. Cole.
Hartford,	Hall & Haines.
Turner,	Philo Clark.

AGENTS that have been appointed in Oxford County and who hold a Copper Plate Certificate of Agency, will please make returns to CROCKER & SHAW at Paris, and receive their supplies hereafter from them, who are appointed Agents for the County of Oxford, State of Maine.

JOHN O. LANGLEY,
The only authorized Travelling Agent of Maine.

June 29

Important!

TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

To the Editor of the Enquirer.

SIR—On the principle inculcated by the great and good Dr. Franklin, to diffuse as widely as possible every mean in our power to mitigate or soften the afflictions of suffering humanity, I feel it incumbent upon me to make known through the medium of your useful paper, that on reading therein an advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, for the cure of *Rheumatism*, I was forcibly impressed with a belief that it was calculated to remove the severe Rheumatic Affection to which I had been for seven or eight years subjected, sometimes almost depriving me of the use of my limbs. I accordingly procured a Bottle, and before I had used the whole of it, found very sensible relief. This increased my confidence in it, and led me to obtain another bottle, the use of which has completely removed the swellings and pains of my limbs, together with the cramps, and restored them to their wonted vigor.

I am respectfully yours,

GEORGE TAYLOR, Jr.

Hempstead, L. I., March 24th.

Persons suffering from the above complaint, and in despair of it's cure from the failure of the various remedies they have used, are invited to make trial of this long and celebrated medicine which has in years past cured and relieved, as it is also now doing, thousands who had despaired of relief. Nothing but a fair trial can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled excellence. It is also one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints, numbness, sprains, and chil-blains. Price 50 cents.

☞ None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on my wrapper, (sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY,) to whom they are for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, Court-street, Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale at the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. 13

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 5 1y5p

A CURE FOR THE ITCH!

HOWEVER INVETERATE in *one hour's application*, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty, *stands unrivalled* for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually *in one hour's application only!*

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children in the breast.

Price 37½ cents a box, with ample directions.

DR. RELFE'S

Antibilious Pills!

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Illness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholic, Bilious affections, &c.

To comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless;—Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS

The relief is *IMMEDIATE*, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For SICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cents.

None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY, by whom they are for sale, at his Countingroom, No. 99, Court St. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. No. 1.

JOB WORK,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS
OFFICE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.

Debate on the Small Bill Law.—The question being on the adoption of the amendment offered to Mr ROBINSON of Hancock, viz: to strike out of the 1st section of Mr GREENE's "suspended for two years," &c, and insert in lieu thereof the word "repeal."—

Mr OSGOOD rose and said—

Mr PRESIDENT—I have no regular built set speech of which I wish to be delivered upon this occasion—enough and more than enough has been said upon this subject—and it was my intention when the question first came before us to have said nothing, but only to have recorded my silent vote against the repeal of this *odious* this *abominable* small bill law, as gentlemen have seen fit to call it. Believing then, as I do now, that the principles—the bearings—the operations of this law, are so well understood by the people of this State, that nothing which may be said at this time, will give them any new light upon the subject.—And Sir, I should not have departed from my original intention, had it not have been for some remarks which fell from the gentlemen from Kennebec, (Messrs. Boutelle and Dumont,) and which are so wholly untrue to my own knowledge, that I feel bound to reply, more for the purpose of *setting history right*, than for defending this law from the violent and virulent attacks made by those gentlemen. Those gentlemen say that the law originated at Head Quarters, and should therefore be repealed. Well, Sir, this may be to those gentlemen, and to those associated with them, a good reason for its repeal—it is a manifest determination to oppose every thing, right or wrong, which may have emanated at Washington. Now, Sir, I must confess the gentlemen's creed differs from mine; for in passing upon a law I would never stop to inquire whether it originated with a friend or foe, if I believed it to be one that would prove beneficial to the people, in its operations, I would give it my cordial support. Whether this law originated at Head Quarters or not, as the gentlemen have said, I know not, nor do I care from what quarter it came, so long as 'tis a good one; and as I have sufficient evidence to satisfy me that the people do want it, (the gentlemen from Kennebec to the contrary notwithstanding,) I feel bound to vote against its repeal.

Sir, the gentleman from Kennebec (Mr Boutelle,) says this law was never wanted by the people of this State, and never was regarded.—That it was an experiment of the *specie humbuggers*—and has entirely failed—that it is a complete dead letter—that it has been since its passage, violated—and that the people demand its repeal.

Mr President—That a law of this kind was [illegible] been regarded by the people in the County which I have the honor, in part, to represent, I have the most full and satisfactory evidence. Such a law is wanted by all those who prefer a metallic currency in part, to all paper—and that portion of this State at this time, I believe to be very large—at least two thirds. That it was an experiment, and a glorious one too, I readily admit—but that it has failed, I deny *in toto*. Yes, Mr President, it is an experiment of that kind which will go onwards, although it may receive temporary checks, and pretended friends prove false. Still its course is *onward*, until we have such a portion of the precious metals, as shall render our paper money based thereon, secure beyond a doubt. Such an experiment calls upon all for aid,

"——it cannot but thrive,
While the pulse of one patriot heart is alive,"

I will allow, Mr President, that the law at this time is a dead letter upon the Statute books; but that it *always* has been violated I deny wholly. I say it Sir, without fear of contradiction, that in the County in which I reside, this law was considered of vital importance to the people, and was duly regarded—and that it was in successful operation at the time the Banks suspended specie payments—no trouble for months previous existed—and the void made by the withdrawal of small bills, was filled with something better. Something of *intrinsic* value.—Specie was plenty and was daily increasing, and we were confidently expecting that it would increase, and that we should have enough for the ordinary business transactions of life—but, sir, circumstances over which the people had no immediate control, has partially defeated the operations of the law. The suspension of the Banks, caused by over issues to accommodate those who had departed from the ordinary business of life, and had actually run mad with an inordinate thirst for immediate wealth, together with an uncompromising hostility to, and reckless disregard of this law, ever since its passage, by that political party to which the gentlemen from Kennebec belong, and with a determination to make it as odious and objectionable as possible, has partially defeated it—that the law has been violated, since the Banks suspended specie payment, I will not deny. And why not repeal, is the *eternal* cry of some.—But Mr President, a violation of this law, does not, in my opinion, persuade to a violation of other laws.—This is an exception—it has been violated from necessity, and "necessity knows no law," and consequently there has been no harm in its violation.

And, Mr President, if the gentlemen take the ground that all laws should be repealed, which are violated, more than half the laws upon your Statute books will be expunged.

Again, Mr President, gentlemen say the law must be repealed, because the people demand it. Let us for one moment examine as to the correctness of this statement. We have Sir, from seventy to eighty thousand voters in our State—about five thousand have petitioned for a repeal, and this too, after all the drumming for months and months, and when too, public newspapers had called upon the people for months previous to the sitting of the Legislature to petition for the repeal of this "*odious law*"—and this is vox populi, as gentlemen call it. Why, sir, the fair inference is, that the great majority do not wish the repeal, and vox populi is the other way. That the Banks, Mr President, or at least some them wish a repeal of this law we have evidence in their own petitions to this effect. But sir, let them first put themselves within the pale of the church, before they ask any thing at our hands. Yes let them obey the laws, resume specie payments, and pay their own debts, before they load your table with petitions—let the banks, I say, do but this, and the people will not want a repeal.

Mr President, I am decidedly and unequivocally opposed to a repeal of this law. Was it ever a good one—it is so now, and I do believe the people of this State, will never abandon it. I am opposed to a repeal, because I believe it better for the people, and better for the Banks better for the banks—because the more specie there is in the Country, the more confidence the people have in the Banks, and the less liable are they to have unusual demands for it—and to this law in a great measure, is mainly to be attributed the present safety and good standing of our own Banks, over those of all other Banks in New England.

Having said thus much Mr President, against a repeal of the law, I will say a few words as to a suspension. Gentlemen ask why suspend, and say the Banks will resume in two or three months. I am Mr President, in principle, decidedly opposed, to a suspension—but shall vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Cumberland, although I must confess the pill is a bitter one. Were I certain the Banks would resume in three months, no earthly consideration would induce me to go for even a suspension—but sir, it may be a year and more before the Banks resume, and my only reason in voting for a suspension is to give the people better money than they now have, the bills of our own Banks instead of foreign Banks. Besides, Mr President, in voting for a suspension you do not abandon the law.

Perhaps Mr President, my colleague and myself go much further than we ought, in going for the amendment of the gentleman from Cumberland; but sir, in doing this—'tis a peace offering which we hope will satisfy all honest and reasonable men, and such cannot expect, or ask us, to go further.

Mr President, I would ask the gentleman from Kennebec, why repeal this law—why not suspend? A suspension will give the people all that relief that is wanted—it will give the Banks the right to issue small bills, what more do you want? are you sincere you will take this. But no—an unconditional repeal, will be a party triumph, and God forbid that I should aid them to one by my vote.

Mr President, the gentleman from Kennebec Mr Dumont, left the subject entirely, he was travelling over all creation. One moment we found him in China, the next at the Hermitage. He has seen fit to attack Andrew Jackson, with all the *slang whang* with which corrupt and venal presses have teemed for years. Sir, it is not my purpose to go into a defence of his character, or of his administration—that defence is in the bosom of every true republican throughout this country, and all attempts to injure him from certain quarters, will only serve to raise him still higher in the estimation of the great majority of the people of this Country—and will carry his name and his fame to after generations, and that name and that fame shall be as eternal as the everlasting hills, and be remembered in after ages and recorded on the bright pages of your Country's history—when his traducers shall be forgotten, and sink into oblivion's deepest grave—so deep sir, that no cheering ray shall be seen flickering upon its surface.

That the gentleman from Kennebec, has genius and of a high order, none will deny.—Genius, Mr President, has been compared in its flight upwards to a kite—while you would be looking at its upward flight, and admiring its rapid ascent—suddenly from some cause you would find it sticking in the mud. And Sir, it did seem to me, that the gentleman very frequently in his attempts to soar aloft entirely failed—and while I was looking with intense interest, expecting and really hoping, that he would soar aloft—suddenly in casting my eye downwards I beheld him floundering in the *mud*.

One word, Mr President, about a National Bank, that the gentleman says *we must have, we shall have*, and I have done. All this may prove to be true, but I must beg leave to differ from him in belief. I think sir, that the question of a National Bank is fairly settled. That question has been too often before the people of this Country and too often settled by them to admit of a doubt, as to how they would settle it, should the question go directly to them. I believe, sir that the great majority of the people of this country have now and always will have, an uncompromising hostility to an Institution of that kind—and sir, at this time no gentleman in Congress would risk his reputation to propose or advocate a National Bank.

No Mr President—I do not think the time will ever come when we shall be cursed with a national bank. I believe sir, that the work is paving for the universal emancipation of mankind from so much paper money.—"Coming events cast their shadows before," and I think I can see in store for us a good and wholesome currency, properly mixed with the precious metals, and paper founded on a specie basis.

The opponents of the sub-treasury are hard pushed for argument. "One currency for the government and another for the people" is stereotyped for all the federal presses in the country. Let the banks pay their notes in specie, and this distinction will cease. If the treasury collects its dues in specie—specie passes out into circulation among the people about as fast as it is collected. The federalists, in fact, by their efforts to prevent banks paying specie, say, in effect, that there shall be no other currency but one of *irredeemable paper*. The U. S. Constitution makes gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts, and the federalists are for nullifying the constitution, and banishing a currency which they cannot control and supplying its place by one which they can. If the federalists want papery for specie, or any body else wants specie for paper, let them unite in driving the Banks to resume and they can be gratified. But the fact is the federal legislatures and the federal party generally are justifying the Bank suspension even after the causes which led to the measure have passed away, and are throwing their entire influence to prolong the reign of irredeemable paper.

Portland Standard.

The question is daily asked—"When will the Banks resume?" The sound Banks are in as good condition to resume now, it is believed, as they will be six months hence. They have curtailed full as much, we suspect as the community can bear, for in proportion to their curtailment, the difficulty of obtaining money in which to make payment increases. We have heard it estimated that the circulation here has diminished within a month not far from one third. It is very evident that the business community cannot long stand that exhausting process nor consent to pay their debts to banks when banks show no disposition to pay theirs to the public. The idea that Banks cannot begin to pay their debts to the public until they have collected all their dues from their debtors is a doctrine that will be quite likely soon to lead their debtors to *suspend payment* as well as themselves. What is right and honest in an individual is right and honest in a corporation also, and the same measure they mete to others should be meted to them. We allow no privileged beings in this country whether natural or artificial, and while none should be regarded as too humble for the protection of the law, none should be so presumptuous as to lift themselves above it. But when will the Banks resume? Every thing is now favorable. Their circulations are contracted. Specie is at par, and even affords a profit for remittance in the way of trade. It is rapidly coming into the country. Business south of us is reviving in spite of the existing state of things. Freights have not been more in demand nor higher for years than now. Our crops going forward to European markets will create a large balance there in our favor. Should the Banks resume there will be but a trifling demand, under these circumstances, upon them for specie. We sometimes hear the plea that confidence must first be restored. This very state of things destroys confidence. Confidence in the Banks will be proportioned to the general estimate of their ability to meet their engagements. Confidence must follow, not precede a resumption. When every external circumstance—the payment of the foreign debt—specie at par—an expected foreign balance in our favour—and a large reduction of their circulation, invite the banks to resume, and they long continue to refuse, we can conceive of no surer way to destroy every vesting of confidence in their ability to discharge their obligations to the public or perform the offices for which they were chartered. If they cannot under these circumstances resume, they had better surrender their charters and wind up their affairs.—It is the duty which the solvent Banks of the country owe themselves and the people to resume the payment of their notes in specie and let the insolvent and rickety ones sink.

Portland Standard.

BETHEL ACADEMY.—Bethel.

THE spring term of Bethel Academy will commence on Wednesday the 14th day of March next, under the instruction of Mr. William R. Chapman, a graduate of Dartmouth College.

Tuition from $2,50 to $3,00.

WM. FRYE, Secretary.

Bethel, Feb. 24, 1838. 28

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE spring term of Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Monday the 12th day of March next, under the tuition of Mr. Ozias Millett, A. B., an approved Instructor. Such youths of both sexes whose object is to improve their minds in useful learning, are invited to try the advantages of this Institution.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.

Feb. 22, 1838. 28

Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors of PHINEHAS STEVENS late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; give notice that a further time of six months commencing the 28th of November, current, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims on said estate by extension on the expiration of a former appointment by said Judge; & that we will attend the service assigned us at the office of Lyman Rawson, Esq. at Rumford Point in said Rumford, on the 3d, 4th, and 5th Mondays of April next from nine o'clock A. M. to five o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

ALVAN BOLSTER, } Commissioners.
SPENCER DRAKE, }

November 28th, 1837. 28

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trus of Administrator on the estate of

JOSHUA FORD,

late of Sumner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

SIMEON BARRETT.

Sumner, January 2, 1838. 26

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, in payment for the Democrat, a few cords of dry hard wood. Also a few cords of five Hemlock Bark. Likewise—Wheat, Rye, Oats Corn, &c. and CASH. Hoatpolp19

Consumption!

DR. REALFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS

HAVE, from their extraordinary success in giving instant relief, and in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, Difficulty of Breathing, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Pain the Side, Spitting of Blood, Chillness and Shiverings that precede Fevers and Lung Complaints generally, become one of the most popular medicines known, and are sought after from every part of the country, on account of the astonishing success which has attended their administration in the above complaints, frequently given over by the most unexpected relief, after every other remedy had failed, and persons had given themselves up in dispair of a cure

They have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

And such have been the salutary effects of these Pills, even in hopeless cases, as so far to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, as evidently to prolong life for days and weeks, and give it, as evidently comfort they never expected to enjoy.

The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing respiration, quieting the cough, and procuring comfort.

Common colds are frequently removed in a few hours.

***"Although, (says a person, speaking of these pills,) my wife has tried various medicines of the first celebrity, for an Asthmatic difficulty, (or affection of the lungs,) which at times was exceedingly distressing, confining her to her house for days and weeks together, she finds that nothing gives her relief which Realfe's Asthmatic Pills do!—easing her respiration, quieting her cough, and giving her comfortable rest." And this is the testimony of hundreds or thousands. The relief which aged people, as well as others, experience from the use of these Pills, is astonishing, and renders them invaluable to many, and are in fact to some, an essential auxiliary to their comfort, and almost to their existence!

A Physician informs the Proprietor, that a gentleman in the country observed to him, he had reason to believe the use of these Pills had been the means of saving his life.

Price, whole boxes, 50 Pills, $1; half do. 12 Pills, 50 cts.

DUMFRIES' EYE-WATER!

FOR sore or inflamed Eyes—nothing known gives such immediate and comfortable relief. On recent sore eyes, the effect is most salutary. Where the complaint has been of long standing, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this Eye-Water, after every other remedy has failed. Persons who have used it, pronounce it without hesitation the best preparation for these complaints they have ever met with. Price 25 cents a bottle.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale with the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston;—and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, & W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the only celebrated medicines prepared by him. e5p1j

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. [No. 21y]

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of Nahum B Morse late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 18th day of September last, are allowed for said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend for that purpose at the dwelling house of Moses F. Kimball in said Rumford, on Monday the 5th day of February and Monday the 5th day of March, 18-38, from two to six o'clock P. M on each of said days

FRANCIS CUSHMAN.
MOSES F. KIMBALL.

Saddle & Harness Making,

Chaise Trimming, &c.

S. M, NEWHALL having taken the stand formerly occupied by W. Leslie, at South Paris, would respectfully invite a share of public patronage.

Saddles, Harnesses, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Whips, Whiplashes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. constantly on hand, and for sale, cheap for Cash or Produce.

January 1, 1838. tf20

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the county of Oxford on the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

MARY HAMLIN named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of America Hamlin late of Waterford in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county, on the sixth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

S EPHEN EMERY, Judge.

24 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2¼ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 38 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege*.

TERMS,—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or
R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, at the Inn of Capt. John Harris of Bethel in said County, on Saturday the third day of March next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest which Artemas Felt of Greenwood in said county, yeoman, has in and to the Lot of land situated in said Greenwood on which he now lives, by virtue of a possession and improvement of the same.

AARON CROSS, Dept. Sheriff

Bethel, January 19, 1838 325

For Sale.

A NEW CARDING MACHINE and PICKER, and will be sold at a bargain

ALSO—Two Shares in the South Paris Factory.

ZEBEDEE PERRY.

Paris, February 5th, 1838. tf 25

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, having been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

THOMAS PATRICK,

late of Porter in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; six months from the sixth day of January, inst, is allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and we will attend the duty assigned us at John Higgins' Hall in said Porter, on the last Saturday of March, April and May next, from two until six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

JOHN HIGGINS, } Com'rs.
WILLIAM TOWLE, }

Porter, January 25, 1838.

Wheat Premium Blanks.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

All orders promtly attended to.

Sept. 26, 1836.

Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber whose notes and accounts have been standing more than one year are requested to call and settle by the first day of April next

FRANCIS BEMIS.

Paris, February 2, 1838. tf 25

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled at Augusta, on the first Wednesday of January, A. D. 1838.

HUMBLY shew Henry Hawkins of Paris, County of Oxford, Clerk, Benjamin Whitehouse and Benjamin Richards of Oxford, in said County, yeomen, that they are owners of the westerly half of Lot of land numbered one, in the first Range of Lots in the town of Paris and that they are desirous of having the same set off and annexed to the town of Oxford.

The reasons influencing your petitioners are, on the part of said Hawkins, that his buildings and consequently his domicil are in said town of Paris, while most of his farm is in the town of Oxford, and that by the peculiar location of said land he is deprived of the privilege of schooling, being at the distance of two miles and two hundred and fifty-seven rods from the School House in the District to which he belongs in Paris; while the School House in the town of Oxford is distant from his dwelling house nine rods only; that he is also inconveniently situated for the transaction of town business, being six miles distant from the place of holding town meetings in Paris, while he is only three miles from the place of holding town meetings in the town of Oxford.—On the part of said Whitehouse and Richards, the reasons influencing are the wish to have their lands all in the town where they live, and that the town lines will be more convenient than they would be should said Hawkins' proportion of said Lot numbered one be set off separately.

Your petitioners further humbly shew, that in granting the prayer of their petition no injury will accrue to the town of Paris or Oxford, or to any individual, and that your petitioners will be greatly accommodated.—They therefore pray your honorable body that said westwardly half of said Lot numbered one in the first Range of Lots may be set off from the town of Paris and annexed to the town of Oxford—And as in duty bound will ever pray,

HENRY HAWKINS,
BENJA. WHITEHOUSE,
BENJA. RICHARDS.

STATE OF MAINE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 18, 1838.

ON the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That the petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be served upon the town Clerks of Paris and Oxford within fifteen days from the date hereof, and also publish the same in the Oxford Democrat, a paper printed in Paris, three weeks successively the first publication to be before the first day of February next, that all persons interested may appear and shew cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Sent up for concurrence.

E. H. ALLEN, Speaker.

IN SENATE, January 19th, 1838.

Read and concurred.

N. S. LITTLEFIELD, President.

A true copy—Attest,

WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary of the Senate.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford I shall sell at public sale on Saturday the 24th day of February next, at ten o'clock A. M, if not previously disposed of at private sale, about twelve acres of land with a house standing thereon, situated in Hiram in said county, opposite the Methodist Meeting-house, the property of Asa Osgood a minor child and heir at law of Asa Osgood late of said Hiram, deceased. Said sale will be on the premises and terms made known at the time of sale

EPHRAIM KIMBALL, Guardian.

Hiram, Jan, 16, 1838. 21

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator de bonis non on the estate of

HENRY BERRY,

late of Denmark, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

STEPHEN BERRY.

Paris, January 15, 1838. 24

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed commissioners by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of JACOB LUDDEN, late of Canton in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 28th day of November last are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims: and that we will attend for that purpose at the office of Henry Farewell, Esq in Dixfield, on the last Saturdays of February, March and May next, at one o'clock P. M on each of said days.

ISAAC N. STANLEY, } Com'rs.
TIMOTHY LUDDEN, }

Jan. 8th, 1838. 3w12

Commissioner's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Elbridge Stearns late of Jay, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the 2d day of January, A D. 1838, have been allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service assigned us at James Starr's office in said Jay, on the second Monday of February and the first Monday of June next from one to four o'clock P. M.——Dated this third day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight

ARUNA HOLMES,
JOHN ROWELL.

For Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale, their establishment at South Paris Village, consisting of a large two story dwelling house, with a good porch, wood and chaise house attached to the same.

House well painted, inside and out. Two good wells of water. A good sized barn in prime order, with one acre of land under a high state of cultivation.

The above described property is within fifty rods of the So. Paris Factory, and will be sold at a bargain.

ZEBEDEE PERRY.
JAMES Y. POOR.

So. Paris February 5, 1838. tf25

NOTICE.

THIS may certify that I have this day sold to my son Aldon Cushman his time until he is twenty-one years of age, with powers to act and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his wages nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

ELEAZER CUSHMAN.

Oxford, January 22, 1838 *3w22

CAUTION!!

THIS is to caution all persons from purchasing two Notes of hand given by us individually for twenty five dollars each and interest, running to Oliver Marble of Poland, payable one year from about the second day of June last—we not having received the value therefor,—shall not pay the same.

WM. E. GOODNOW
CYRUS THAYER.

Norway, Jan. 8, 1838 3w 22

Wanted Immediately.

THE subscriber wishes to obtain eight Girls to learn the Tailoring Business, to whom good encouragement will be given.

JOHN CASEY.

Norway-Village, Dec 1837. 20

FOUND in the road near South Paris, on the 27th of December last, a Meal Bag containing several articles bed clothing. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

LEVI BARBOUR.

South Paris, Jan. 5th, 1838. 21